

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. C. JUNE 18, 1829.

NO. 20

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
R. KINGSBURY,

At the Brick Store.
A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS:

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Hats, Shoes, Leather, IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c. and shall receive in all this week 700 Bushels Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—15

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.
Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

Offers his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Ref to Messrs.
Cole & Sheldon, Williamsburg,
Chas L. Wingfield, Williamsburg,
Robert Souter, Norfolk,
Shields & Ashburn, Norfolk.

Eds. Beacon, May 1829. 17—12m

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES consisting of a Splendid Assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable

DRY GOODS;

Some of which are entirely NEW STYLE. Also—A good assortment of

GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery, SHOES, HATS, Leghorn Bonnets, &c.

and many other desirable articles in our line. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our assortment, as we purchased our goods in New York very low, and are determined to sell them low.

HAWKINS & HARRIS,
Halifax, April 26, 1829. 13—15

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap; Black, White and Pink Satins; Yellow Bandanna Hkfs; Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.

Men and Women's Linen Hoses Brown Love Hkfs; Brown Cambries; Brown French Drilling, Buckram, Oil cloth, Denmark Satin; Bolt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.
Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—15

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of *two and a half per cent.* and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandise, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, *at cost prices*, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducing therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risque of consignees.

The correspondence of the sub-

scribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,

SALT,

IRON, NAILS, &c.

AND

DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments:

W. MCKENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, 12—15

March 20, 1829.

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesboro, N. C.

John W. Southall, Esq.

Joseph G. Rea, Esq.

Thos. Borden, Esq.

James Scott, Esq.

May 5, 1829. Price adv. \$2 00

17—12m

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES consisting of a Splendid Assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable

DRY GOODS;

Some of which are entirely NEW STYLE. Also—A good assort-

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HAWKINS & HARRIS,

Halifax, April 26, 1829. 13—15



HALIFAX, N. C. JUNE 18, 1829.

R. & J. DUNN & CO., R. & J. DUNN & CO.

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS;

Among which are, A splendid assortment of Silks, Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article

A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes

A large stock of GROCERIES

A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety

With, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assorted Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine the assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14—15

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of cut

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned; all of which will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO.

May 13, 1829. 15—16

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having permanently settled himself in this place, respectfully offers his services in the several branches of his profession, the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and OBSTETRICKS (or MIDWIFERY,) to its inhabitants and the public generally. He can at all times be found at his office, opposite the Eagle Hotel, (or Big Tavern,) or at his dwelling, the next door but one below his office. He flatters himself that his three years experience will not be disadvantageous to his future success, both in obtaining and curing the diseased. He proposes to receive produce or any other marketable article, in the payment of his accounts. His charges will be regulated by Dr. Dean's, or any other regular practitioner. The poor will be attended as usual.

MARTIN READ, M. D.

Halifax, May 16th, 1829. 16—17

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand, dated March 30th, 1829, given by A. A. B. Stith & Co. to James Halliday, endorsed and transferred by Mr. Halliday to the subscriber. This is therefore to notify A. A. B. Stith & Co. that they are not to make payment to any person except myself, and to caution all persons from trading for the said note.

W. M. LONG.

May 13th, 1829. 16—17

WELDON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Court of Equity, held for the County of Halifax, Spring Term, 1829, notice is hereby given to all purchasers of lots in the town of Weldon, from Samuel Blount, Guardian, &c. who have not complied with the terms of the contract, that they appear at the Superior Court to be held for the County of Halifax in the town of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to show cause why the purchases made by them respectively under the decree of this Court should not be vacated and set aside.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. M. E.

May 5, 1829. Price adv. \$2 00

17—12m

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Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

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HAWKINS & HARRIS,

Halifax, April 26, 1829. 13—15

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, June 5—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the Steam Frigate Fulton First, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, blew up, in consequence of fire, in a manner unknown, having communicated with her magazine, and she now lies a complete wreck.

They have on hand a prime

WEAR of BACON, which they will sell on accommodating terms.

Halifax June 1st, 1829. 13—14

Force of Imagination.—The following case lately occurred, under the care of M. Maury, at the hospital of St. Louis: A young man from the county, a laborer, imagined that he had swallowed a young snake in a glass of water. It is five years (said he) since the accident occurred, since which time the animal has not ceased to grow. It has now attained an enormous size, and produces great inconvenience, constantly in motion, it traverses the belly, mounts into the chest, and sometimes rises up to the left eye, when I have a distinct perception of its size and color.

Sometimes its movements are so violent and painful that I am obliged to constrain them, by seizing and squeezing it through the paroxysms of the abdomen!

The patient described a variety of circumstances connected with his internal enemy, and appealed to the bystanders whether they did not hear it hissing; yet, in all other respects he was perfectly rational.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London dates to 9th May furnish no news of importance. It was stated in the accounts from the East, that both the Russians and Turks were making the most extensive preparations for continuing the war on a grand scale; although as late as the 11th March the troops of the Emperor Nicholas had not crossed the Danube, in order to open the second campaign, and the armies of the Sultan were equally inactive. The Ottoman Capital, owing to the blockade maintained by the Russian Navy, appeared to suffer much from the want of provisions; and we should not be at all surprised to hear by some early arrival, of one of those sudden revolutions so frequent in barbarous nations, by which a change of policy is sought through blood, and the sacrifice of the absolute ruler, whose inexorable will is an obstacle to peace.

The affairs of Portugal seem to be approaching a crisis.—

The London Globe states that the British Government, in concert with the other great powers of Europe, had come to a determination as to the course to be pursued towards the usurper of the Portuguese Crown.

"They have caused an 'intimation to be made to him, in their names, that he must 'forthwith withdraw from the exercise of his usurped authority; nor, after his past conduct, do they consider his renunciation of the Crown a sufficient guarantee for the future; the Powers have consequently declared that his presence, or that of his mother, cannot be any longer permitted in Portugal, or any part of the Peninsula; but that in the event of his retiring quietly, an ample income for both will be guaranteed to them from the revenues of the Casa del Infandado.' It is added, than an expedition to consist of 10,000 men was preparing to enforce this ultimatum. If Great Britain, France and the other Powers have resolved thus to interfere, Don Miguel may speedily bid 'farewell, a long farewell, to all his greatness.'

The English papers appear to be occupied less with foreign affairs than formerly. The nations of the Continent are now permitted to take care of themselves, while the London Editors are engaged in discussions growing out of their home concerns, such as the depressed state of trade, the renewal of the charter of the East-India Company, the Poor Rates, &c. The condition of the working people seemed to be growing worse and worse, and there was no prospect of an agreement between them and their employers. In some instances matters had been carried to extremities; and in an affray at Rochdale, five men had been killed and twenty-five wounded.

In Commercial Letters from Liverpool dated the 9th ult. it is stated that the Markets for Cotton and Tobacco remained without alteration.

Pet. Times.

Proceedings at Washington.

The Norfolk Herald does honor to itself by the frank expression of its sentiments towards Tobias Watkins. Its original impression was, that the "proceedings against him partook of the character of cruelty and oppression, or at least a degree of harshness not called for by the circumstances of the case"—but "a strict principle of justice" now impels it to remove the impression which it has contributed to produce. The Herald declares that "enough has been disclosed to justify in the fullest manner the course pursued towards him from the onset"—and that the Administration have, "in the case of Dr. Watkins, merely acted in accordance with the dictates of public duty, and are, &c.

therefore, more deserving of in the political drama—and praise, than censure!"

The experience of this case should teach us caution in blaming the removals which take place in Washington, without first understanding the reasons. When Dr. Watkins was removed, who suspected him of fraud, or of breach of trust? We have letters from Washington, which state the necessity of waiting for reasons, before hasty judgments are formed of removals. We are told that when the country comes to understand the tenth part of the grounds of the removals at Washington, they will be disposed to approve, and not to censure this very unpleasant office, to which the Administration thinks itself bound to resort; that whatever may be thought of some of the appointments, the nation will be greatly benefited by the energy it displays in correction of abuses, and the measures which it is compelled to adopt; that the strict scrutiny which the President has instituted at Washington and elsewhere, into all the monied concerns of the nation, will be attended with consequences of vast importance to the welfare of the Republic.

We might in a variety of cases reverse the celebrated saying of Themistocles, "Strike but hear me." In judging of these removals at Washington, we may justly say, "Hear before you strike."—The last Charlottesville Advocate remarks with much force on this case of Dr. Watkins, after stating the substance of the indictments against him—"To these indictments there was a general demur. The effect of this proceeding, we are informed, by counsel learned in the law, is to admit the truth of all the allegations in the indictment while it denies that they are violations of any law. And on this technical distinction the accused, it seems, is willing to place his defiance! Ex uno disce. These frauds were perpetrated under the noses of the late administration, more than eighteen months before they were put out of office; and yet they passed either unnoticed or unheeded by these vigilant and honest guardians of the public interests. A little more than one month elapses after their successors come into power, and the peculation is unveiled, and the perpetrator brought before the tribunal of justice to answer for his delinquencies. He may escape under the defect of law, and have with him the sympathies of those whose consciousness of similar delinquencies would place them in pari delicto, but in foro conscientiae he is guilty, and will stand as a perpetual monument for "scorn to point her slow, unmoving finger at." And we repeat, why were these frauds perpetrated so long under the late administration, without being denounced and corrected? If they were discovered, why was not their author removed? if not discovered, were the Departments asleep? Was their integrity or their vigilance in fault? A little more than one month under a new administration, brought it to light!—And in the same manner it will bring others to light. And how could it be otherwise? The last administration were more intent upon continuing themselves in power, than in discharging their public duties. One member was writing, another was speaking; another was travelling. The public business was neglected; & the subordinates partook of the general system of maneuvering, or justified their official neglect under the general example. One man (Slade) went to Vermont to disseminate the acts of Congress and the doctrines of his faith. Others, (like Messrs. Watkins and Fendall) were engaged in conducting the press for the benefit of their employers. Many planned their parts under ground, or how?"

POISON.—A man lately died, in England, from the effect of arsenic, which he had swallowed to kill toads in his stomach.

ROYAL LEARNING.—The king of Persia made many inquiries of Sir Harford Jones respecting America, saying, "What sort of a place is it? How do you get at it? Is it

MALIBAX:

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1829.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

A second communication from "Rusticus," has been received & will be published in our next.

"Another County Voter," will also appear in our next.

The "lines written on the third arrival of the Steam Boat, Petersburg," has been received, but for reasons which can be explained to the writer cannot be inserted.

It was lately stated, that Mr. Madison was the sole surviving member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, in 1787. It seems this was a mistake: John Lansing, Jr. of Albany, and former Chancellor of New-York, was a member of that Convention. Mr. Lansing is now 76 years old.

The 7th annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina, will be held in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 23d of June, inst:

ALEX. J. LAWRENCE, G. Sec'y.

Shocco Springs.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's Register, that this agreeable place for summer retreat, is in complete order for the accommodation of visitors. The salubrity of the water is well known, and the con tinuity of the Springs to the Boarding House, is a very favourable circumstance for invalids, who can in a few moments be conveyed there, or have water brought to them, without losing any of its medicinal qualities. Those persons who annually leave home for the purpose of seeking health or pleasure, cannot choose a more desirable place for the fulfilment of their wishes, than Shocco.

Raleigh Register.

On Tuesday afternoon last, Johnathan Waynes, of Guilford county, was shot, in this city, by Richard Powers, of this place, and expired a few minutes after receiving the wound. The circumstances attending this unfortunate affair, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are these: An altercation took place between the parties, when Waynes threatened to strike Powers with a stick; upon which Powers went off, procured a gun, and returned. The quarrel was then resumed. Waynes advanced upon his antagonist, who warned him that if he approached him, he would shoot him. He, however, continued to advance, and Powers at length fired, and lodged the contents of his gun in W's abdomen. Powers was immediately arrested, and committed to prison.

Ral. Star.

Improvement of the Cape-Fear below Wilmington.—The following letter on this important subject, politely furnished us by Governor Owen, will be read with pleasure by all who feel an interest in the improvement of our State.

Bid.

Engineer Department.—
Washington, May 29, 1829. To his Excellency John Owen, Governor of North Carolina:

Sir,—The Secretary of War has referred to this Department your letter of the 23d instant relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Cape-Fear river below the town of Wilmington, and, in reply I have the honor to inform you that the charge of the operations for that purpose is assigned to Capt. G. Blaney, of the Corps of Engineers, to whom instructions have been given for the commencement of the work at the earliest practicable period. Capt. Blaney has been directed to inform you of the time when he shall be prepared to take charge of the work, in order that the necessary instructions may be given to the Agents of the State government to prevent embarrassment and collision in their duties.

Hoping that these operations will result beneficial to a great portion of the State of North Carolina.

I have the honor, &c.

C. GRATIOT.

Eng. Gen. Et.

FRENCH AND ALGERINES.

A letter from an Officer of the U. S. Ship Delaware, dated Mahon, April 10th, says: "We have just received intelligence that the French are rallying around Algiers, and intend making an attack on that City on the 25th inst. both by sea and land." The Barbary Powers require a visitation of this kind once at least in a score of years, to keep them in order, and it seems the Algerines have already forgotten the chastisement given them by Lord Exmouth in 1816, who merely bombarded the Dey's Castle a few hours from his Ships. But the French, by planning a simultaneous land and sea attack, mean not to do things by halves; and we hope they will give a good account of the Infidels.

CROW-KILLING.

A match for the destruction of these depredators of our Cornfields, took place in the County of Greenville, on Saturday the 8th inst. Dr. John P. HARDY was selected ten huntsmen on the north side of Three Creeks, and Dr. John BARRIS a like number therefore, in relation to the west side of that stream. Judges hav-

ing been appointed, closed at 3 o'clock a.m.

was, 2387 scalps shown by Dr. HARDY's party, and 2178 by Dr. HARDY's—majority 219 in favor of the south side—making a total of 4555 Crow Scalps! The day closed with a Barbecue, of which about two hundred persons partook.

Pet. Times.

THE MARKET.

Cotton 7 1-2 a 9, Tobacco 3 1-2 a 12, Flour 5 1-2 a 6 1-2, Family 5 1-2 a 7 50, Bacon 6 1-2, Lard 5 1-2 a 6, Herrings (scarce) \$5.— There is so little doing in our Market, and so few changes in the quotations, that we have again omitted our general list of Petersburg Prices.

E.

From the Raleigh Star.

The members of the Bar attending the Supreme Court now in session, met in the court room, on Wednesday last, after the adjournment of the Court; when, on motion, Henry SEAWELL, Esq. was called to the chair, and R. M. Saunders appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Bar, receive with deep regret and profound sorrow, the melancholy tidings of the death of the late highly esteemed Chief Justice TAYLOR. With talents of the first order, commanding eloquence, and great legal acquirements, he established a reputation in the community, that placed him in the highest station in his profession, where he sustained the character of an eminent Jurist, and commanded the most profound respect for his decision.

Resolved, As a testimonial of their regret for his loss, they will wear crepe on the left arm for the space of thirty days; and that these proceedings be published in the papers of this city.

HENRY SEAWELL, Chmn. R. M. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

CASE OF DR. WATKINS.

On Thursday last Chief Judge CRANCH delivered the Opinion of the Court upon the demur to the third indictment found against DR. WATKINS. It is an entire approbation of the former Opinion and the consequent judgment of the Court upon the demur against the sufficiency of the indictment.—Judge THRUSTON dissenting, as in the former case, from the Opinion of the Court. The Telegraph of Friday says: Another bill of indictment against this individual, on a charge of falsely and fraudulently altering an abstract of an account, with intent to defraud the U. S. States, was found this morning by the Grand Jury. The counsel for the accused have entered a general demur to this indictment.

We understand that the late Frederick KELIN, Esq. who died last week in this city, left, among others of importance, the following legacies: House of Refuge, \$100,000 City of Charleston, 100,000 N. York Pottestane Epis- copal Seminary, 100,000 Widows' & Orphans' Asyl., 60,000 City Dispensary, 10,000 Deaf and Dumb Institution, 25,000 Bishops' Fund, 5,000 U. S. Gazette, \$400,000

Appointmen

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Plenipotenti

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Alexander H.

William.

State of Main

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ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of last Sunday, an accident of a truly melancholy nature occurred near the village of Bolivar, by which no less than four young persons, in the bloom of youth, sumptuous is that they do not were hurried into eternity. The think quite so well of the lands only particulars we have been able to collect are, that eight young men and women were in a canoe on a mill dam near that place; that one of the men for the purpose of frightening the girls, commenced rocking the craft; that it unexpectedly filled with water and sunk—four of the number succeeded in saving themselves; the others, three sisters named Beams, and the young man named Kiser, who was the cause of the canoe sinking, were drowned.

Blairsville, Pa. Recd.

Counterfeit Notes.—Counterfeit

Notes of the Petersburg Branch of the Virginia Bank are now in pretty extensive circulation. The imitation of signatures and the engraving of the plate are very well done, and requires a nice judge to detect them. The principal defect is in the Vignette, which is badly executed, and also the President's signature. \$10 of the Lynchburg Office, but badly engraved.—[TIMES.]

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.—The New-York Gazette states that it has good reasons for believing that the story which is going the rounds copied from the Bunker Hill Aurora, stating that Gen. LAFAYETTE has requested the Selectmen of Charlestown to send him a hogshead of earth from Bunker Hill to cover his body after his decease, is without foundation.

LAFAYETTE.—A Letter dated March 30, says: "I was at one of General Lafayette's soirees a few evenings since, and was surprised to see the worthy General look so well. He was on his feet, receiving and taking leave of his visitors, during the whole evening, and was very social and humourous throughout."

Mr. CLAY AT HOME.—The Frankfort Commentator informs us that a grand assemblage and dinner, in honor of Henry Clay, took place at Fowler's Garden near Lexington, on Saturday Fortnight. There were, we hear three or four thousand people on the ground, of whom about 2400 sat down to dinner. The Company was favored with a speech from Mr. Clay, of an hour or more in the delivery.

Appointments by the President.—Cornelius P. Van Ness, of the State of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, in the place of Alexander H. Everett, recalled. William Pitt Preble, of the State of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands. Washington Irving, of the State of New-York, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to Great Britain. Charles Carroll Harper, of the State of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to France. T. H. Smith, of N. York, vice Joseph Nourse removed.

EMIGRANTS RETURNED.—It appears that a party of the Creek Indians, who went a short time ago, to settle upon lands recommended by their white friends, and provided by the U. States, have returned to their old country. This seems to offer a pretty strong confirmation to the truth of what some of the Cherokees lately intimated, in a public address, in relation to the lands in the west. In the ironical manner characteristic of them, they enquired why, if that country was considered so excellent by the white men, they should insist

on giving it away to the Indians? This has not, they think, been according to the custom of the whites when they have found any thing of extraordinary value; & therefore the presumption is that they do not were hurried into eternity. The think quite so well of the lands only particulars we have been able to collect are, that eight young men and women were in a canoe on a mill dam near that place; that one of the men for the purpose of frightening the girls, commenced rocking the craft; that it unexpectedly filled with water and sunk—four of the number succeeded in saving themselves; the others, three sisters named Beams, and the young man named Kiser, who was the cause of the canoe sinking, were drowned.

MAMMOTH PARSNIP.—A New-York editor defies "the whole universe" to beat a mammoth parsnip which was recently dug in that state, measuring four feet ten inches in length, & still leaving a part of the root broken off in the ground.

SINGULAR.—It is stated that previous to his leaving Nashville, Gov. Houston equipped himself in an Indian dress, and went away with the determination of associating himself with and residing among savages.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

Mr. Campbell.—In strolling through your town, and marking the many ravages which time seems to have been making, there was one who arrested my attention in a very particular manner, calling forth, at the same time, my astonishment and regret. I allude to the exposed and unprotected state of our Church-Yard. It is true, as regards the Church, the citizens, much to their credit, seem to have done their duty. But how will they excuse themselves for the palpable neglect of that consecrated spot, where rest the ashes of the virtuous, the good, and the wise?

This sacred depository of all that remains of him who was once like ourselves, appears not only to have suffered in the general wreck of things, but to have been shamefully perverted from its original design. Instead of being the peaceable abode of the dead, over whose remains we should tread lightly and with reverential awe, it has become not only the thoroughfare for negroes, and rendezvous of disorder, but O, shameful to tell! the pasture and resting place of horses, cows and hogs. Owing to the ruinous condition of the enclosure, I have seen, particularly on public days, groups of horses trampling upon graves, and the yard literally turned into a tavern lot. I have seen drunkards reeling, and blackguards blaspheming, as perfectly indifferent to the things around them as the brutes upon which they rode. And yet these disgraceful scenes have called forth no exertion to prevent a recurrence, or even a single thought upon their impropriety.

It is strange, in a place like this, remarkable for its taste, refinement, and good feeling, that such an outrage should pass unnoticed—but such is the lamentable fact.

Whether this happens from a want of means to correct the evil, or the absurd doctrine of what is every body's business is no body's, I cannot say, but I do hope, if there be a remedy, it may be speedily applied. By this, the town will be improved, a sacred obligation discharged, and the reproach that now hangs upon the fair name of Halifax, if not extenuated, may be forgotten.

RUSTICUS.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

Mr. Campbell.—It is the boasted excellence of the Constitution, that the citizens of the U. States are bound by no law but by those to which they give their assent. This is its leading trait; this the most prominent feature, and its highest eulogium. Amongst the various duties and privileges which they are called upon to exercise, under the sanction of its benign and efficient auspices, the right of suffrage—that principle, the most sacred and inviolable, guaranteed to them by the happy energy of that inestimable instrument—is not the least glorious or important. It is by this, that the public approbation stamps the authenticity of law; it is by this, that no law can have an existence, which is not the approbation and direct image of public expression thereof. I say we are bound by no law but by those to which we give our assent. But how is this apprehension this image, the expression of public will, to be obtained? Shall the public, in its collective and individual capacity, assemble or convene for the discharge of this important and inestimable privilege? No—this

would begin the most insidious depravity in our political existence, would take effect the most incompatible and repugnant to the interest, happiness, and tranquility of the nation. It would never fail to invite, resuscitate, and awaken all those latent and rancorous animosities, those fatally clamorous and vociferating invectives, *disquietude and disorder*, which are the concomitant inmates and never failing characteristics of convoked anarchy and confusion.

The constitution, therefore, in its wisdom, has delegated this power; it has contracted and converged this unwieldy mass, and reduced it within the limited sphere of practical operation; and the voters of Halifax will presently be called upon to designate and elect, from the number of those who are tendering their services, such characters as demand the highest confidence, and to whom they can confidently confide this sacred and important trust. Your choice in this election will be the delegated organ through which you must send up your legislative will to the convoked mass of public opinion, the General Assembly, or legislative council of state. Hence, you will inevitably discover, the imperious necessity of exercising the greatest care and utmost vigilance in the choice of your representatives. Should your representatives be tarnished with the deleterious breath of pollution, your political will must, therefore, in its passage be defiled. By the envenomed fangs of corruption. If the chariot is defiled, the clearest water is corrupted. If the stream is turbid, the river is contaminated. But what are the *criteria*, what are the *signa*, which point out and direct us to the objects of a happy choice?—Capacity,—that generous gift of Minerva; a distinguished portion of that *particula* divinity which exhibited the human from the inferior creation, should open the train. A mind highly improved by the benign and irradiated beams of science, expanded by a constant and sedulous application to legal and legislative investigation, matured by the ultimate and finishing touch of legal professional avocations, are prominent traits, which tend to consummate and distinguish the proper objects of your choice. Yes, talents are unequivocally necessary.—Legislatures are not always predicated to convene under most happy and incorruptible auspices. Nay, corruption itself hath been wont to raise its insulting crest in the legislative councils of state. Talents are therefore inadmissibly requisite, to detect, to combat, and to vanquish this Gorgon; to suffocate and to strangle this national Hydra; to repress sinister motives, and to promote the public weal. But these talents must accord, they must sound in unison, with the publick will, and chant the eulogies of the republican Eagle.

LAOS.

MARRIED.

In Scotland Neck, on the 28th ult., by Whittem J. Hill, Esq. Mr. Britton Duke to Miss Mary Ladd Purrington, all of this county.

On the 21st ult. in this county, by Wm. E. Shene, Esq. Mr. Charles Hetherick to the amiable and much accomplished Miss Sarah Brook.

Near Murfreesborough, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Francis Williamson, Mr. Thomas Figures to Miss Rhoda Jordan, all of Hertford county. "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fennet's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 20—tf

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 25th of May last, a large Bay MARE, five feet two or three inches high, nine or ten years old, with weak eyes and a very noticeable scar on one of her hind legs. Any information respecting said mare will be thankfully received.

JOHN CROWELL.

Halifax co. June 3, 1829. 20—tf

17 The Tarboro Free Press will insert the above three times.

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscribers have just received a few barrels of

FAMILY FLOUR,

which they will sell low.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.

June 18, 1829. 20—tf

ROANOKE INSTITUTION

For Practical, Scientific Instruction.

THE course of Education, at this Institution, will embrace the following departments.

I. CLASSICAL.—This department will include the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish Languages.

II. THE MATHEMATICAL will embrace Arithmetic; Algebra; Logarithms; Geometry; Trigonometry; Mensuration; Surveying; Conic Sections; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy and Navigation; and the Natural Sciences, as Botany, Mineralogy and Natural History.

Particular attention will be paid at this Institution to Practical Engineering. Classes in Mathematics will be practically taught the application of Trigonometry to Heights and Distances; Trigonometric Surveying; Leveling and Engineering; Graduation of Roads and Streets; the use of the Barometer, when applied to taking the altitude of Mountains and other eminences. They will frequently be taken out to practice with the Compass and Chain, Theodolite and Leveling Rods—and, accompanied by their instructors, will occasionally take excursions for the purpose of making observations in Botany and Mineralogy.

III. ENGLISH.—This department will include English Grammar; Penmanship; Book-keeping; public Reading, and Declamation; Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes; Ancient and Modern History; Rhetoric; Composition; Criticism; Logic & Moral Philosophy; Construction of Maps, with the principles of projection.

The rudiments of Education, as reading, spelling, penmanship, &c. will be thoroughly taught; and the Junior Class will, in this respect, receive particular attention.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—For the improvement of the health, and the development of the Physical, as well as mental energies of the students, they will be required to practice, daily and regularly, military exercises. These, having for their main object the preservation of health, will be pursued so far only, as may be requisite for this purpose—In no instance will they be permitted to interfere with other pursuits, but will occupy these hours in the day that would otherwise be devoted to useless and frivolous amusement. They will consist of the Elementary school of the Soldier, Company and Battalion Evolutions; Light Infantry and Rifle Drills; formation of regular Military Parades; Guard Duty; the duty of Officers of the Guard and of the Day; the Broad Sword Exercise.

UNIFORM DRESS.—The Dress worn at the Institution will consist of a dark Blue Cloth Coat, single breasted and standing collar; Blue cloth Vest and pantaloons for winter, and white domestic cotton for summer; Leather Caps, with appropriate trimmings; Black Silk or Leather Stocks. An undress will be worn in summer, consisting of a coat shaped roundabout, single breasted and standing collar.

As the cost cannot be made elsewhere, than at the Institution, a more particular description of it is omitted. Each member of the Institution will wear the following articles, viz. one single mattress, either of hair or straw, pillow, two pillow cases; four sheets two yards in length and one in breadth; one pair of blankets, two towels, four shirts, four pair of white cotton pantaloons, four white vests for summer and one blue cloth for winter; single breasted; six pair of cotton and four pair of woollen socks, drawers and waistcoats; if worn, two pair of thin and one pair of thick shoes, at least two pocket handkerchiefs, tooth-brush, pen-knife, quills, wafers, &c. Parents can furnish their sons with such articles of clothing, of the above description, as they may have, if they prefer it, or they may be supplied at the Institution, on the most reasonable terms. The above quantity of clothing is deemed sufficient to answer a cadet for one year. Should he have the institution at the expiration of that time, such articles as the cap, bed and bedding, if furnished at the Institution and well taken care of, will be returned back at a fair price. Each cadet must have his name marked, in full, on every article of his clothing.

QUALIFICATIONS, ADMISSION, &c.—No candidate will be admitted into this Institution, who is under ten years of age, who cannot spell and read, and who is not of a good moral character. It is deemed advisable to admit none for a less term than one year, as the expense for a less period would be proportionably greater, and the advantages to be derived proportionably less.

EXPENSES.—The cadets will be divided into two departments.

Those under fourteen years of age, will constitute the Junior, and those over the Senior. The whole expense per academic year, will be: for the Junior \$160, and for the Senior \$175; payable \$100 on admission, and the remainder at the expiration of six months. This expense will include every charge for Board, Turnip, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Public Lectures, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Room Rent, and, in short, every expense except clothing and Books. The academic year will consist of 46 weeks, and will be divided into two sessions.

BOARD.—The Cadets will board in the same family with their instructors, some one or more of whom will at all times be in company with them, paternally to direct them, both in their studies and amusements; and to assist in forming courteous, moral and gentlemanly deportment. Instructors and Instructed, we shall mingle together as members of the same family; and pursue, towards each other, that familiar and respectful course, calculated to inspire the pupil with a manly confidence and zeal, and the instructor with emotions of pleasure.

EXAMINATIONS.—There will be two public Examinations in each year. The first to commence on the Monday nearest the 10th of December, and the second on the first Monday in June, to continue each one week. There will be private examinations of the Classes every Saturday, on the studies of the preceding week.

VACATIONS.—There will be two vacations, the first immediately after the December Examination, and will continue till the second Monday in January; the next at the close of the June Examination, and will continue two weeks. No leave of absence will be granted in term time, except in cases of urgent necessity.

BOARD.—The Cadets will board in the same family with their instructors, some one or more of whom will at all times be in company with them, paternally to direct them, both in their studies and amusements; and to assist in forming courteous, moral and gentlemanly deportment. Instructors and Instructed, we shall mingle together as members of the same family; and pursue, towards each other, that familiar and respectful course, calculated to inspire the pupil with a manly confidence and zeal, and the instructor with emotions of pleasure.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

LATIN.—Adams' Latin Grammar, (Gould's edition,) Histories Sacrae, Viri Romani, Caesar's Commentaries, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, De Oratore, De Amicitia, De Senectute, Lucy, Tacitus, five first books of each, Annsorth's Dictionary.

GREEK.—Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Jacobs' Greek Reader, Neilson's Exercises, Valpy's Delectus, Graeca Majesta, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, six first books.

MATHEMATICS, &c.—Tyler's Arithmetic, Hutton's Mathematics, Bowditch's Navigation, Simpson's Conic Sections, Enfield's Natural Philosophy, Sganzi's Civil Engineering, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography (last edition), Tyler's Elements of History, Hale's History of the U. States, Murray's Grammar and Exercises, Blair's Rhetorick, Hedge's Logic, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Constitution of the United States and States severally.

Those intending to join the Institution, are advised to bring any of the above-mentioned books they may have in their possession; any mathematical works, also any Historical or Literary works.

SUPPLIES.—Arrangements will be made at the Institution to supply the Cadets with the necessary books, stationary and clothing, at cost, if it is preferred, provided payment is made down; if not, and a credit of four months is given, (which will be the longest indulgence,) an advance of ten per cent will be charged on the original cost; the object being, more to accommodate the cadets, than to make a profit out of them. Every cadet will be required to have a pass book, in which will be registered every article of clothing, books, &c. that may be necessary for his comfort or improvement.

THE ROANOKE INSTITUTION is located at Littleton, Warren County, State of North Carolina, in a delightful and healthy part of the country. It is situated between Warrenton and Halifax, sixteen miles from the former and twenty-one from the latter, surrounded by a beautiful country, and in the neighborhood of a refined and polished society. Isolated as this institution is, no opportunity will be afforded to the pupils to contract habits of vice and dissipation. The temptations held out by our towns and villages will here be removed, and their contaminating influence avoided. Every attention will be paid to the health, manners, morals and improvement of the cadets; and it is believed that under the discipline that will be pursued in the Institution, aided by the superior natural advantages of its situation, youth may be trained up to habits of temperance, perseverance, industry and morality, without the danger of corruption. The object of this Institution will be, to give a youth a good practical scientific education; to prepare him for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of any station in life, in which fortune or inclination may place him; to rear up a sound mind in a sound body, to qualify him to enter the world with a head to conceive and an arm to execute; to teach him habits of perseverance, industry and economy, and to cherish those manly, noble and independent sentiments which should

form the character of a soldier. Youths may here be prepared for admission into any of our Colleges or Universities, either one or two years in advance, for admission to the Military Academy at West Point or the Navy; or they will be carefully instructed in the various branches necessary to a finished education. The Institution will be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, and under the immediate superintendence and control of Mr. D. H. Bingham, who will be assisted by the requisite number of well qualified instructors, to whom applications for admission into the institution, or for further information can be made.

Parents will please to signify to what branches they wish their sons to attend upon entering them. The Institution is now in operation, and students will be admitted at any time.

Littleton, N. C.

June 8th, 1829.

Mr. B. has been favored with the following testimonial by his friends in diary and.

Frederick City, Md.

April 20, 1829.

Mr. D. H. Bingham being about to remove to North Carolina, for the purpose of engaging in a Classical and Military Institution, to be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, the undersigned take pleasure in offering him a testimonial, to his character and gentlemanly deportment fully entitle him. Mr. Bingham has resided some years in this city, and has been engaged in a Seminary similar in its character to that contemplated in North Carolina. We have thus had an opportunity to judge of his qualifications; but on that point we do not consider it necessary for us to offer any recommendation in aid of the circumstances, that he has been selected for the station by such distinguished a professor as Capt. Partridge, from among his very numerous and well informed pupils. We may observe, however, that he has distinguished himself here, by a degree of diligence, perseverance and regularity, calculated to insure him, anywhere, that success which we hope will reward his present undertaking.

Signed.

Hon. Jas. Nelson.

Hon. Henry R. Worfield.

POETRY.

STANZAS.—TO.—
The sun is in the West,
The stars are on the sea,
Each kindly hand I've press'd,
And now farewell to thee!
Our cup of parting's done,
'Tis the darkest I can sip,
And I've pledged them, every one,
With my heart and with my lips,
But I came to thee the last,
That in sadness we might throw
One long look o'er the past.
Together—ere I go.

I met thee in my spring,
When my heart was like the fly
That on its airy wing,
Sports the live long summer by;
I loved thee with the love
Of a wild and burning boy,
Thy being was in love
With my grief—and with my joy;
Thou wert to me a star
In the silence of the night,
A thing to see from far,
With a tear—and a delight.

The hour of joy is gone,
When man and man depart,
The deep-wrung hand alone
May tell the anguish'd heart;
No tear may stain the eye,
And their parting look must be
Like the stillness in the sky.
Ere the storm has swept the sea
But when we say farewell
To her we love the best,
One bitter tear may swell
Nor shame the stoutest breast.

I would not that my name
Should ever meet thine ear;
I have smiles for men's acclaim,
For their censure, not a fear;
Nor would I, when thy home
Looks joyously and bright,
That the thought of me should come
To sadden thy delight;
I would dwell a thing apart
For thy spirit to deserv,—
A brightness on thy heart,
A shadow on thine eye.

When the wine cup circles round,
I will quaff it with the rest,
But thy name shall never sound
At the revel of the feast;
But with him who shares my heart,
When the banquet-hall is lone,
In one deep cup, ere we part,
We will pledge thee—lovely one!
Thy name I'll murmur then
With a prayer, if heav'n allow,
To embrace thee once again
As close as I do now.

Beloved one—farewell!
And though no hope be given,
Thy name shall be a spell,
To turn my thoughts to Heaven;
And thy memory to me.
What the dew is to the rose,
It shall come gratefully
In the hour of my repose;
It shall be—what it has been—
A lamp within a tomb—
To burn—though all unseen,
To light—though but a gloom.
When the shade is on thy dwelling,
And the murmur on thine ear,
When the breeze is round thee swel-
ling.

And the landscape dark—& drear,
When no lover is beside thee
To flatter—and to smile,
When there be none to guide thee,
And many to beguile.—
When withered is the token,
And all unlink'd the chain.—
With a faith unwarped & unbroken,
I may kneel to thee again.

THE COTTAGER'S DAUGH- TER.

ASKECH.

Mary Irving was the daughter of a humble cottager, who earned his daily bread by the labor of his own hands and the sweat of his brow. She was his only child, the light of his age, and the comforter that, in health, was the delight of his heart, and in sickness, the minister of every restoring gift. All the village knew her for a dutiful daughter, and wondered not at the extreme fondness of the old man for his child. Now that her mother was dead, and her brother far away from the land of his birth and the home of his infancy, having enlisted as a soldier in early life, where could a father's preference be bestowed more justly than on one who sacrificed every thing

to make him happy, and who seemed alone to draw delight from the silent smile that ever sat on his homely countenance. But, alas! the spoiler came and robbed his nest of domestic felicity.

Albert Jones was a young man, the son of a neighbouring farmer. He was a youth of a happy, light, and careless turn of mind, and possessed a warm friendly heart; at least such was every one's opinion, and every one could not be wrong. But, alas! every one was wrong in that instance, and the fatal termination of the whole told a fearful tale of human fallibility.

Albert Jones wooed Mary Irving, and pressed his suit with all the warmth and assiduity of a young enthusiastic lover; having gained her heart, he soon won over the scruples of the old man, who wished to see his daughter settled in life ere he departed hence; and his wrinkled brow warned that the period was not far distant.

Mary Irving became the wife of Albert Jones, and every one

said they were a couple made for each other; but the honeymoon was scarcely over and gone, ere Mary saw that her husband was far from what she had ever dreamt him to be.

Every village boasts its alehouse, every village has its due quantum of choice spirits, as they are called—and every village has its little club that meets of nights to discuss politics, and something stronger than small-beer. Here, then, did Albert Jones flourish, and here did his happy spirits kindle beneath the influence of spirits of a more exalting, and sometimes too of a more humiliating nature. He had a heart formed to make a homely hearth happy, but early estrangement from such it would seem, had poisoned the sweeter current of his mind, and turned the waters that might have flowed on in calmness, to enlighten and endear his domestic moments, to gall and to bitterness.

Many an evening had Mary sat up till midnight, waiting the return of her husband, and when he did appear, reeling with drink, and dissatisfied with every thing, she would wipe the tears from her eyes, but her heart forbade her to rail and be angry; she gave her gentle rebuke, hoped he might reform, and pitied him. Months passed on, but no change for the better on Albert Jones; and Mary became the mother of a daughter; but instead of rejoicing at the circumstance, with the fulness of a mother's joy, she was sad and downcast, for she saw nought but want staring her in the face, and trouble and distress around her.

The old man had been roused from his sleep by a fearful knocking at the cottage door and the voice of his child calling for God's sake to open; he had jumped from his bed, and unlocked the door, and lifted the latch, when Mary rushed in with her half naked child in her arms, and flung it on the bed. She had then turned to her father, clasped her hands distractedly together, screamed, and fallen forward on the floor. Her father knelt down and half uplifted her; her eyes opened only once, but their expression was wild and unearthly—Albert's name faintly passed her lips, and then her too full heart had broken.

Three graves, side by side, lie peacefully together in the church yard of—Sometimes in the evening, a girl, dressed in plain homely apparel, enters there, and approaches them, and fearless of the sitting twilight, seats herself on the middle one, and weeps as an orphan child weeps over the grave of its departed parents. She bears the whisper of the neighbors, and knows a little, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders thus much from their friendly talk; that her father was not as fair of the color of a chestnut

he should have been; that her heart. The fervor of a first mother was the light of her love is too deeply felt ever to be erased or succeeded by another; one; and that her grandfather had died with grief for the loss of his only child, and had left her the little that maintained and supported her among her friendly neighbors.

New England Character.—A writer in the N. York Morning Herald, in giving sketches of the character of the people of New England, produces the following conversation as a genuine representation of it.

"But, neighbour Bond," said Jones, "it makes me mad to see them ruffled-shirt gentrified in Boston, with their white wristbands over their hands, walking by the market; so safe-like, as if they was afraid my breath would spoil their new broadcloth—Don't it raise your old Adam, neighbour Bond?"

"—Not a bit man—not a bit

I often look over my shoulder at them, and laugh as I say to myself: "When a man has no

thing to do, it must be a great comfort to him to think he is of so much consequence!"

"Well neighbor Bond, you are a happy man. For my part, I don't like to be lorded over."

Lorded over! Heaven help thee, man! we lord it over them!

I should like to know what measure they can carry,

if the honest yeomanry of the country have a mind to vote

against them!

The honest hard working men, who take a

new-paper home and read it with candid minds in the bosom of industrious families—these

are the men to save the nation, when the nation is in danger.

I am proud of my station, sir; and I'll try to use my power well. There are good folks among the rich as well as the poor. It makes a man neither better nor worse to be a gentleman, provided he has a taste for it. If the gentry, as you call 'em, vote for what is fair, I'll vote with them, and if they want to vote for any thing that will oppress the people, I guess they an't of as much consequence as they think they are. Let the upstarts among 'em enjoy their fine clothes, as little Sammy does his rattle; and if they have a mind to take the trouble, let them tell forty lies a week to hide that their grandfather made leather breeches for a living. What do I care? Can't I know that I am the happiest of the two? An't I as free? And havn't I as much weight in the Government as they have? You talk like a book, Mr. Bond; but after all, I don't like to see their carriages and footmen rolling by my old hay cart."

"Very like, very like, neighbor Jones; for Aunt Betty says, there is a great deal of human nature in man!"

Description of the Saviour.—The following letter was taken from a manuscript in the possession of the present family of Killy, now in Lord Killy's library, which was taken from the original letter of Publius Lentulus at Rome:

Letter of Publius Lentulus to the Senate of Rome concerning Jesus Christ.

It being the usual custom of the Roman Governors to advertise the Senate and people of such material things as happened in their provinces, in the days of the Emperor, Tiberius Caesar, Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, wrote the following epistle to the Senate concerning our Saviour.

"There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth, but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead and cureth all manner of diseases; a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders

thus much from their friendly talk; that her father was not as fair of the color of a chestnut

JAMES GORI ON,

LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IN PLYMOUTH,

HAS removed to NORFOLK,

Virginia, and will transact any

business in that line which may be

intrusted to his care, with the great

attention and diligence.

Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18—42

FOR SALE, AT

THE POST OFFICE,

IN THIS PLACE,

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME;

HERBINGS, SHAD,

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

WINDSOR CHAIRS,

LEATHER,

WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR,

TOBACCO,

ALSO—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Thermic,

Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice,

Venetian Red, Red Lead,

White Lead, Verdigris,

artman's Drops, Opodelo,

Nutmegs, Allum, Leatheridge,

Ink Powder, Pearl Ash,

Ground Paint Brushes

Assorted

Shaving Boxes and Soap

Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber,

Crom Yellow, Prussian Blue,

Durable Ink, Staington's Bitters,

Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes

Spanish Agapato

do Bining

do Indigo

Shaving Brushes, Razors

Blank Warrants

Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition

to the above articles, some Drab and

Blue Cloths and Cassameres, Vio-

lins, Bridges and Strings for slate,

Flutes, Pipes, Brier Seythes, Sparta

Turpentine, country made, Russet

and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a com-

plete assortment of Garden Seeds,

Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and

Ladies' Plain Cloaks. Also—a few

bushels Ewepon Tea, an article

which is but seldom offered in our

market, and one that never fails to

insure one thing that is sought for

by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is

regularly used. I speak not without

experience.

All of the above articles will be

sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS,

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

JUST RECEIVED, ON

CONSIGNMENT,

300 lbs. of Island Salt,

also a few bushels each lot of

Family Medicines,

Put in the most eminent and

consisting of the best articles, viz:

Sedlitt's Powders

Soda do

Sulphur Quinine

Cals. Magnesia

Calomel

Jallap

Tartar Emetic

Landannum

Paregerick

Epsom Salts

Glober do

Also a few Gallons of Superior

Shrub, some old Apple Brandy, Iron,

Powder and shot, Black Sand, a

prime lot of Lard neatly put up in

kegs, with many other articles e-

qually desirable.

JOS. L. SIMMONS—

Halifax, April 7, 1829. 10—4

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of

new cut HERRINGS, which I

offer, as usual, at the market prices.

Those of my friends who have her-

tofore supplied themselves from my

Ware-houses, I earnestly hope,

will not fail to give me a call this

season, as mine